

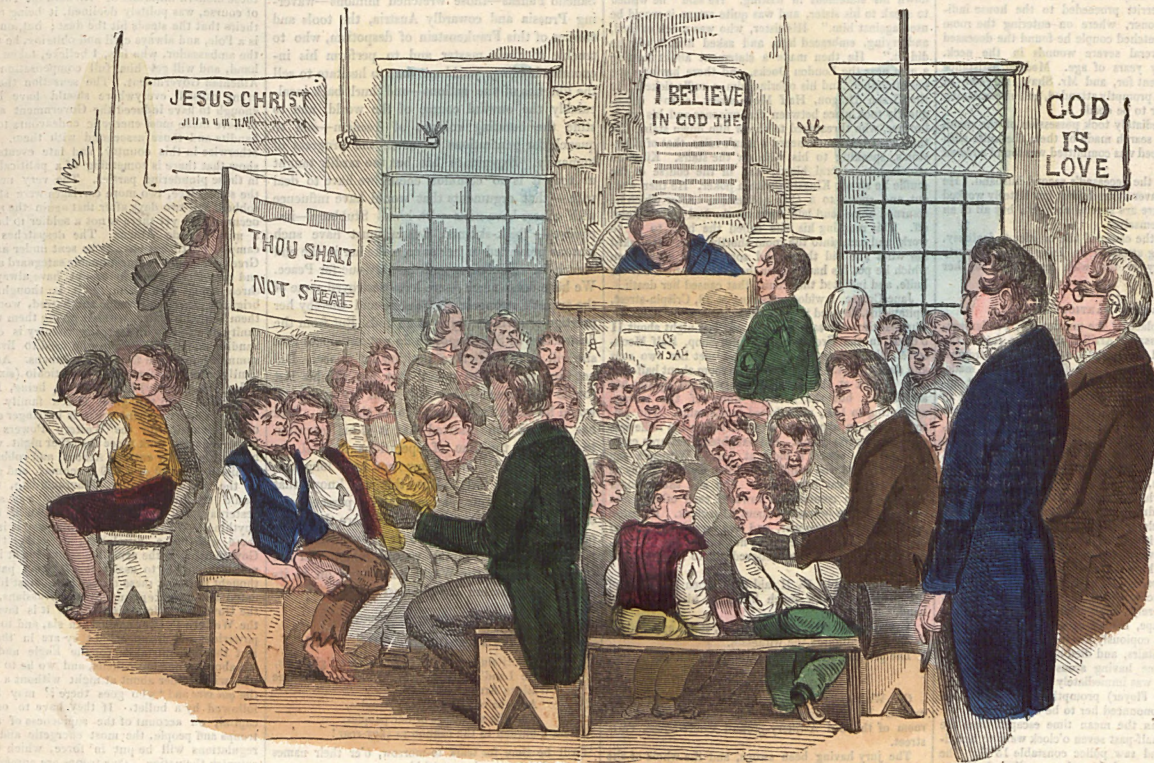
The Colored Weekly.

VOL. I.—No. 8.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

[ONE PENNY.]

INTERIOR OF A LONDON RAGGED SCHOOL.



MODE OF INSTRUCTING PUPILS AT THE RAGGED SCHOOL.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON III.

PARIS, SUNDAY, 8 A.M.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:— His Majesty the Emperor attended a representation at the Italian Opera last night.

At the moment the carriage in which were the Ladies of Honour of her Majesty the Empress stopped in front of the theatre an individual standing on the foot pavement opposite fired, without taking aim, two small pocket-pistols at the carriage.

No one was hit. The person, who appears to be a maniac rather than an assassin, was immediately arrested."

PARIS, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9, 8 P.M.

The name of the individual arrested is Bellemarre. He is about 22 years of age, and was born at Rouen. When he was 16 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling. At the expiration of two months the Emperor then President of the Republic, commuted his sentence.

He pretends to have afterwards taken an active part in the events of the 2nd of December, to have fought behind one of the barricades of the Rue Rambuteau.

At that time placards having in large characters "Motives for the Condemnation to Death of Louis Napoleon" were seized by the police.

During the examination Bellemarre declared himself to be the author of those placards.

Since he left prison, in February last, he lived at Paris under a false name, and had accepted an appointment as clerk to M. Jeanne, constable.

Bellemarre is a man of delicate constitution and of vulgar appearance.

His antecedents, his language, his attitude after his arrest and during the examination, show that he is really a maniac.

He had taken up a position at the entrance of the Rue Marsollier on the foot pavement opposite to the entrance of the theatre, and he fired his two pistols at the moment when the cries of "Vive l'Empereur" made him fancy that the carriage which conveyed the Ladies of Honour of the Empress was that of his Majesty.

A city policeman on duty at this point instantly pulled down the assassin's arm and captured him at once.

Bellemarre was first taken to the police office at the Italian Theatre, and at once, M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, presiding, a first statement was drawn up by the Commissary of Police of the district.

His Majesty the Emperor, on his entrance into the theatre, where the news of this criminal attempt was immediately known, was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and by rounds of applause, which were renewed at intervals.

His Majesty only remained about half an hour at the theatre, and then proceeded to the Palace of the Tuilleries.

The *Constitutionnel* announces the occurrence in the same words. I have ascertained from private sources the following particulars:—

Yesterday evening a considerable crowd was assembled in front of the Italian Theatre, in consequence of the intimation conveyed by the words, "By order," on the bills, that the Emperor would be present to see Madame Ristori's last performance this season. Notwithstanding reiterated orders that a considerable clear space should be kept around the door of any place where the Emperor alights from his carriage, the crowd was allowed on this occasion to press very near to the doors of the theatre. At a quarter to nine o'clock a court carriage and four horses arrived, which was very naturally supposed by many to contain the Emperor himself, but in fact there were in it only some of the Empress's ladies of honour.

At the moment when the coachman drew up alongside the steps leading to the front door of the theatre, a young man, in a blouse and grey cap, stepped forward, drew a pistol from his pocket, placed the muzzle almost close to the carriage window, fired, and broke the glass. Immediately afterwards he raised a second pistol, but as he was in the act of firing, a *sergent de ville* struck his arm down, and the charge entered the ground. An instant later the man was seized, handcuffed, and lodged in the guardhouse of the theatre. The ladies, as they stood on the steps of the doorway, on descending from the carriage, audibly thanked Providence that the Emperor had escaped.

About five minutes after this occurrence the Emperor arrived, and being struck by the sound of unusually loud and prolonged cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" inquired the cause. On being told what had happened, his Majesty instantly ordered the coachman to drive all round the theatre. The Imperial carriage accordingly, amid the cheering of the public, made the entire circuit of the Place Vendôme before his Majesty alighted. On entering the house the Emperor said, "Let not a word be said to the Empress, and keep back the telegraphic despatches."

Dr. Conneau was immediately despatched to St. Cloud, where the Empress was, to take care that the first part of this order was obeyed. Before the Emperor reached the box the news of the event had spread throughout the theatre. The report of the pistols was indeed distinctly heard in the saloon, the windows of which were open, and where a good many people were assembled to see the Emperor arrive. His Majesty was therefore received with great cheering when he appeared in front of the Imperial box. A delay of some minutes occurred before the performance commenced. This was ascertained to be occasioned by Madame Ristori having fainted away on hearing what had happened. The idea that the Emperor had run such a risk, by kindly announcing his intention of being present at her farewell, was too much for her. She, however, soon recovered, and played Maria Stuarda and the comedietta of J. Gelosi Fortunati as ad-

mirably as ever. The Emperor left the house at half-past 10.

The cause of Bellemarre's mistaking the carriage which contained the Ladies of Honour is worth being noticed. An old man who served as a soldier under the Consulate and the first Empire, and on whom the present Emperor has bestowed a pension of 1,000*fr.*, happened to be standing on the pathway at the moment the carriage drove up, conversing with the *tapissier* of the theatre, whose wife and children were present. The old man in question is so enthusiastic a partisan of all who bear the name of Bonaparte, and particularly of Napoleon III. that the very sight of the livery of the Imperial household drives him into transports of joy. Wherever the Emperor is expected there he plants himself for hours, and waits with the most exemplary patience under all kinds of weather until he gratifies himself by a sight of his benefactor. He happened last night to be standing quite close to Bellemarre when the carriage drove up. At once he began shouting with all his might and main, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Empereur!" and his friend the *tapissier*, and his wife and children, joined in the chorus. It was at that instant that Bellemarre stepped forward hastily; his movement was observed by the *sergens de ville*, who, as already mentioned, struck down his arms.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.

The *Scotsman* says the friends of Mr. Easton, the surgeon captured at Hango, and, in the first instance, supposed to have been killed by the Russians, have received from him an account of the occurrence at Hango, which we give below. Dr. Easton, in his private letter, dated "Wladimir, August, 5, says:— "I left St. Petersburg on the afternoon of Saturday the 14th July, I think, escorted by a gendarme officer and two of his men, and travelled along the celebrated but most uninteresting road from St. Petersburg to Moscow, reaching the latter place on Tuesday afternoon, and leaving it at eleven o'clock p.m. We reached Wladimir about noon next day, after a fatiguing journey of four days.

"Here am I planted in the midst of Russia. The governor is very kind, and his lady speaks English most admirably, and uses it to promote my comfort and happiness by every means possible. In truth I am overwhelmingly indebted to Lady Annakoff for her unceasing benefits, taking from exile most of its sting. I have good quarters and kindness from all I meet. What can I desire more except my liberty?"

"Wladimir is a very beautiful town, situated on a small river called the Kilsame, which waters the plain above which the town stands. It is choke full of picturesque churches, very old and very noisy when their bells are clinking, which is pretty frequently.

"I send you an account of what came under my knowledge at Hango. I see from the St. Petersburg Journal very erroneous accounts have been published.

"June 4 or 5 (I am not quite sure of the date). The *Cossack* anchored off Hango for the purpose of setting at liberty several Finnish merchant captains taken prisoners in the Gulf of Finland.

"On this service a *Cutter*, with eleven men, under the command of Lieutenant Geneste, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, was ordered to proceed on shore, hoisting a flag of truce (white flag).

"I, hearing there was a boat to be sent to the shore to land the prisoners, thought I might as well take advantage of the chance of a walk, however short. Three stewards were sent into the boat to purchase, if allowed, milk, eggs, &c.

"Being a medical man, I of course paid no attention to any of the arrangements connected with the boat, so that I did not know there was any arms in her noad, except that I sometimes called out to let the flag of truce be well seen.

"The boat, bearing the white flag in her bows lashed to a boarding pike, was pulled under the telegraph station, the Finnish captain, Lundstrom, I think, directed where to land. Inside the point of land on which telegraph is placed we found a small harbour with a wooden pier, which we went alongside of. Lieutenant Geneste then gave orders to the sailors not to leave the boat, but to put on the pier the luggage belonging to the prisoners.

"Geneste, Sullivan, myself, the three stewards and the prisoners landed on the pier, one of the stewards taking the white flag with him.

"We had only taken a few steps when from all sides a fire was opened on us. I saw for the first time soldiers, and at a hurried glance I thought about 100 of them had surrounded us. The first I saw fell was Lundstrom, next one of the stewards. I immediately jumped into the water to get to the boat, but saw she had drifted a little from the landing place, with several of the sailors seemingly dead in her.

"Seeing no other means of escape, I got under the pier, thinking if not discovered, I might manage to get off to the ship at night. I found that one of the stewards, wounded, and one of the sailors, unwounded, also one of the Finnish captains, had likewise taken shelter under the pier. The affair seemed to be over in an instant, there being no resistance on our part—in fact no time for it.

"After a short time, all being quiet, the Finnish captain left the pier, and shortly after returned with men from the village, when of course we became prisoners.

"While under this pier I of course did not know the fate of the others, but, from the firing, thought all except the two with me had fallen. We were very kindly treated when prisoners, and everything was done for the wounded that could possibly be done.

"ROBERT T. EASTON, Surgeon, R.N."

WHIG AND TORY.—Whig, or Whaig, is the Scotch for Wherry, which became a sobriquet as drovers, and a representative of handits. It was first applied as a nick-name to those who attempted to resist the oppressions practised against Scotland. Tory came from "toory," in Irish "give me" and the like "perditions" of Spain, was applied to beggars and then to outlaws. It became the sobriquet of those who resisted the oppressions of Ireland. In both cases the contemptuous appellation was accepted with pride by those to whom it was applied; in both cases it represented in the origin justice and integrity.—*Familiar Words by Dr. Urquhart.*

ROYAL GALLANTRY.—A very pretty anecdote is going the rounds of fashionable society in Paris. I give it as I heard it, without being able to assert its correctness. The Empress said to the Prince of Wales, "I should like to give you something before you leave Paris—can you think of what it shall be?" "A looking glass," replied the Prince. "And why a looking glass?" exclaimed the Empress. "Because," rejoined the Prince, "I should know it had reflected yourself, and I should prize it accordingly."

ILLNESS OF ABD-EL-KADER.—The *Gazette de Lyons* says he still suffers exceedingly from cholera. He refuses to lie in bed, and remains extended on the ground with his head resting against the wall. He talks of leaving for Paris in a day or two, if he can possibly support the journey.

Why is a conscientious baker like a ship?—Because, being short of weight, he gives a roll over.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

On Tuesday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, the neighbourhood of Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street, was painfully excited by a report of a murder committed by a man named Lordan, on his wife, residing in Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, which on enquiry, was unfortunately found to be true.

The deceased and her husband (who is in custody) were both persons of dissolute and drunken habits, and from their constant quarrelling continually annoying the peaceable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The deceased formerly kept a fruit stall at the corner of the Mansion-house, but in consequence of the impropriety of her conduct had been removed.

After the commission of the horrid deed the prisoner gave himself up to one of the Metropolitan policemen, and was conveyed by him to the station-house, where he made a statement of his guilt to Sergeant Merritt, who was then on duty. The prisoner was detained whilst Sergeant Merritt proceeded to the house indicated by the prisoner, where on entering the room occupied by the wretched couple he found the deceased suffering from some ailment on the table. Deceased was fifty years of age. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, and Mr. Shaw, surgeon, of Bishopsgate-street, promptly attended, and on examining her pronounced her to be dead.

The police immediately took possession of the room, and in a hurried search made by them the knife with which the horrid deed was committed was found covered with blood.

The prisoner is the deceased's second husband. He is a Spitalfields weaver by trade, but has lately worked at the docks. There are several children, but all of an age to maintain themselves.

Rumour assigns the cause of the murder to jealousy, the deceased having attended an Irish wake or party last night contrary to the wish and desire of her husband.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On visiting the place of the murder, 15, Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, we found the neighbourhood still in an excited state, and the occurrence above named; and from inquiries made, which we can confidently state as being reliable, it appears that the deceased and her husband attended an Irish raffle, where the murderer had some words with a man of whom he was jealous, which ended in blows, and he left the house at eleven o'clock and returned to his home and went to bed, his wife remaining behind.

At a quarter past five on Tuesday morning (she had returned home) but had not gone to bed she called one of her sons, who resided with their parents, to go to work, and he dressed himself and left home. At half-past six o'clock she called the second son, and asked for a light with which to light her pipe. She afterwards went towards the bed on which her husband was lying when he took from underneath the bed, where he had concealed it, a large pointed knife, like that used by butchers, and made a thrust at her, wounding her severely. She made the best of her way to the door to escape, but of so serious a nature was the wound, and so copiously did it bleed, that she sank exhausted on the stairs, and died almost immediately.

The circumstance having aroused the neighbours, medical assistance was immediately sent for, and Mr. Shaw (Shaw and Plover) promptly attended, and on examining her, pronounced her to be dead.

The murderer in the mean time escaped from the house, and about half-past seven o'clock went to Spital-square station, and saw police constable 13 H. The murderer, who appeared in rather a sullen, half-conscious state, not having recovered from his night's debauch, said to the policeman, "I am come to surrender myself to you." The policeman asked for what, and he replied, "I've killed my wife this morning."

A reserve man was then sent to his address, and finding his tale to be correct, he was detained in custody.

EXAMINATION OF THE MURDERER.

About half-past two o'clock Daniel Lordan, an Irishman, described on the police-sheet as 48 years of age, was placed at the bar of Worship-street police-court, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, charged on his own confession with wilfully murdering his wife, Catharine Lordan, at 15, Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, Old Artillery-ground.

The prisoner was brought from the police-station, Spital-square, in a cab, followed by a large concourse of persons, mostly females, eager to get a sight of him.

Police-sergeant 13 H. deposed that about half-past seven o'clock this morning the prisoner came to the Chapel-yard station, Spital-square, where witness was on duty, and said to him, "I surrender myself up to you." He said to him, "What for; what have you done?" and he replied, "I've killed my wife this morning." Witness called Policeman 59, who was on reserve duty, and directed him to accompany the prisoner to the house, and ascertain if such was the case, and also to send for the divisional surgeon if required.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Was the prisoner sober at the time? Witness: He appeared to have been drinking. I could not say he was drunk.

Witness resumed: The prisoner and the constable left and returned again in about a quarter of an hour afterwards. He then entered the charge on the sheet and read it over. He said "That's it."

The prisoner declined putting any questions to the witness.

John Jackson, 39 H. deposed that he went with the prisoner from his residence, in 15, Parliament-court, Artillery-ground. He heard the statement made by the prisoner to the last witness. The prisoner took him into the passage, and on the first landing of the staircase showed him a woman, who was in a sitting posture, with her head and arms upon her knees, and her knees towards her chin. Prisoner said, "That's her." Witness took hold of her hand, and felt it was cold. He then lifted her head back, and saw in her lap a pool of congealed blood. He believed the woman was dead from her face and hands being cold, and he said to the prisoner, "How did you do this?" He replied, "With a knife." He asked him if he struck her, on the landing, and he replied "No." He asked him for the knife; on which the prisoner said, "Come up-stairs," witness following, and from the sill of the second-floor front room window he took a knife and gave it to witness. (The knife, a long clasp knife, similar to a butcher's knife, was produced.) Witness asked him, "Where had you the knife before striking her?" and he said "Here," pointing to between the mattress and the bed. The knife is covered with blood to the hilt. The blood was part wet and part dry. Witness asked him why he struck her with the knife, and he said, "We've been to a raffle—we had a row." Witness took him down stairs and back to the station, and sent for Mr. Mears, the divisional surgeon.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did he appear to have been drinking? Witness: His whole manner appeared to denote that. Mr. D'Eyncourt: When you first lifted her head, did you see the wound in her neck?

Witness: No, I did not, but I did afterwards, when I assisted her up-stairs, and put her on the bed. Mr. Shaw, surgeon, had seen the body before the arrival of Mr. Mears. The wound was on the right-hand side, about two inches below the ear, and appeared to be a large wound, sufficient for him to have put in a large probe.

The fingers. Blood was oozing from the wound, and the appearance of a stab edge appeared jagged.

Whether than a cut, but only one well open wound. There was a great quantity of blood on the landing of the stairs, but a much larger pool of blood near the bed in the prisoner's room. The deceased's hands were not clasped, but rather closed, and had blood upon them.

At the station the prisoner asked for tea, and was refused.

per, to write to his sister, which was complied with. He then wrote:—

"My dear Mary—Make yourself as happy as you can. If you and I are allowed to speak to each other I shall be very glad, and will tell you something. (Signed) "DANIEL LORDAN."

Witness went and saw the sister, and brought her to the station-house, where she had an interview with him, in the presence of the witness and two inspectors.

George March, inspector of the H division, deposed that he went to the prisoner's house, and saw the deceased lying on the bed, quite dead. He saw two large cuts under the right ear. There was a great quantity of blood on the floor and her clothes were saturated with blood. There was also blood on the staircase, which had run on to the first step. He afterwards went to the station, and hearing the prisoner had sent for his sister, he remained until she came; he asked "if she wished to see her brother," and she said "Yes."

Witness cautioned him, informing him he should take down his statement in writing. He said "I will speak to his sister, and was quite aware it would be used against him." His sister, who was much excited, and crying, embraced him, and asked him, "why he did it." He then made a statement about meeting a man near the London Docks, and there having some beer together, and his offering him a raffle ticket.

The Green Dragon, Half Moon-street, a row subsequently took place between the prisoner and his wife's brother, who threatened to throw him down the stairs. He then went home, and heard a man's voice, that of Kingston's, speaking to his wife on the stairs. Kingston struck him several blows, and in the course of the scuffle he struck Kingston with a poker. He then went out and spoke to a City policeman. After which he returned home, and laid down on the bed with his coat off. This morning his wife called the boys to go to school, and came into the room shortly after. He asked her what she did there, and some words were said, in which he put his hand under the bed-tick, took out the knife, and inflicted the wound that caused her death.

Jane Crease, a widow, residing at 38, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, deposed that the deceased was her daughter. The last time she saw her alive was last night about 11 o'clock in the Green Dragon beer-shop, Half Moon-street, Bishopsgate-street. Witness met her two sons and daughter (the deceased) in the room about half-past nine o'clock at the raffle, which was got up for her assistance; but she received none of the money, amounting to 19s, contributed to the raffle. The prisoner came in about ten o'clock, before the raffle was over, three parts drunk. His daughter afterwards came in, and he aimed a blow at her. Witness's son interfered, and the child left. She could not say if the deceased was intoxicated. She and the prisoner appeared then comfortable towards each other. She left them at the beer-shop about 11 o'clock. Kingston came in with the prisoner, and was very drunk—worse than the prisoner. They were not quarrelling. Kingston is a weaver, and she believed him to be a friend of the prisoner.

Police-constable 13 H said that, when he searched the prisoner, he saw much blood on his fingers and hand.

The prisoner, who had a downcast, stolid appearance, declined questioning the witnesses.

The prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next.

THE INQUEST.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. W. Baker, jun., the coroner, held an inquest on the body, in the board-room of the Old Artillery-ground Court-house, Fort-street.

The jury having been sworn, and the whole of the evidence gone through, the coroner returned a verdict of "Willful Murder against Daniel Lordan," and a warrant was issued for his commitment. The jury were of opinion that the murder was committed under the influence of jealousy and drink.

POST FREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE COLORED NEWS.

3 months 2s. 2d.
6 months 4s. 4d.
12 months 8s. 8d.
By Post-office order on the Chief Post Office, made payable to FREDERICK HARWOOD, 158, Fleet-street.

Colored News.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

Now that the cannon's roar is for the moment hushed—now that there is a lull in the hoarse battle's murderous conflict—let us take a retrospective glance at the various phases that have ever and anon presented themselves as the different events of this eventful struggle of freedom against a giant despotism, wielded for the overthrow of acknowledged and guaranteed rights have occurred. The rapidity with which these events have followed each other from the moment when Prince Menschikoff, with arrogant and bragged demeanour, insulted and compelled our ally, the Sultan, to the last scene of this "eventful history,"—the annihilation of Sebastopol, leaves us as it were perplexed as in a labyrinthine maze, at the various bearings the question has from time to time assumed. It was but a twelvemonth ago—the 20th September—that Alma was fought and won; and since then the generals of the Allied armies—and the despot Nicholas himself, have passed away. We cannot, with any minuteness, in the limited space allowed us, enter into the details of this mighty struggle. Nor do we intend to do so. We have beheld the beginning, and soon, we trust, may be privileged to witness the end. And what is that end? In the midst of the many discordant elements that have prevailed throughout this era, even when this bloody strife was yet in embryo, one hope has been before us—one aspiration has animated us—looming ever in the darkest and most lowering moment, now fondly cherished and apparently within our grasp—and then dashed ruthlessly from our view like the glimmering beacon to the storm-tossed mariner; that hope has ever been the establishment of a firm, lasting, and blessed peace. For this, and this alone, have we as nation, quitted the quiet paths of peace to embark on war's stormy seas. For this have we hesitated at no sacrifices—for this we have poured forth with a lavish hand our resources and wealth—for this have taxed to the utmost our energies and appliances—we have with willingness yielded to the Demon of War the bravest and the best of our sons—our nobles and our peasants—and we trust that the end we have been compassing in all this may speedily be realised.

In the earlier part of this struggle, much obloquy was cast, and accusations brought against the hands of war, and to preserve the blessings of peace. It was for this that Lord Aberdeen's Government had to bear the charges of a cowardly truckling to the autocrat of Russia—it was for this that the names of Gladstone and Graham have been tarnished, and accusations of grossest inconsistency urged against them—it was for this that the

antecedents of Lord John Russell have been passed by, and his former efforts on behalf of freedom and progress ignored—it was also for this that our present Government have cast aside the scabbard, and have devoted themselves with untiring and unmitigable earnestness to the vigorous prosecution of this most righteous war. On all sides and by all parties—by negotiations and actions, the end Peace has been kept clearly in view. And how are we to accomplish this "devoutly wished for consummation?" Is it by Vienna ambiguities and protocols—the discussions and reconsideration of points presented with insincerity and nursed with diplomacy's proverbial chicanery and double dealing—is it by calling in the mediation of blow-hot blow-cold America—or the mediation of the puppets—the Sancho Panzas—those wretched minions—wavering Prussia and cowardly Austria, the tools and toadies of this Frankenstein of despotism, who to truckle to their master and to perform his inexorable bidding, would not dare to hesitate to sell the liberties of the nations—and hurl back incalculably the onward course of the world, and to stifle the bursting volcano of freedom—and to quench for generations to come the progress of humanity. Experience has but too tardily taught us that it is no common enemy we have to deal with—that arguments that would have influence with others have none with him. Stubborn—impassive—thick-skinned Russia, must have such reasons presented to her as to make her in the end crouch in submission and humbly sue for Peace. We have done much—we have destroyed some of the tyrant's strongest fortresses—and thereby her prestige of invincibility is at an end. But from the destruction of Sebastopol we do not anticipate that she will be compelled to petition for peace. Did not the late Nicholas assert that not till his last rouble was spent—his last man lay prostrate, would he desist from his designs in the East. And has not his son asserted that it is his intention to carry out the line of operations marked out by his parent? We know not how long this obstinacy will last. But this we know that so long must our patience and perseverance continue—and so long must it be before the Angel of Peace spreads her wings over the nations of the world, healing the gaping wounds which War has made, and urging the World once more on in its career of civilisation and progress.

THE HARVEST OF THE WAR.

The heart of Britain heaved with an universal gladness, From the Land's End to the Orkneys, from the Wash to Arran—more: And the clashing of her steeples, And the shoutings of her peoples, Bear a burden to the cannon as they roar!

'Twill be time for tears to-morrow, o'er their names that conquering perished; But men let those who mourn for their loved ones Stricken down.

Like Spartans lead their sorrow, in the thought that those they cherish'd Fell, with the foe before them, Their country's banner o'er them, And hands clench'd in death upon the crown.

We knew they would not fail us—that flower of four brave nations— Though the struggle might be stubborn and the conquest dearly bought: Coward doubts might assail us, and petulant impatience.

But we knew that no contriving When Wrong and Right were striving, Could bring God's rule of justice into nought.

All through the winter dreary, when the clouds were at their blackest, We felt the sun behind them—soon in radiance to appear: When inaction seem'd most weary, and progress at its blackest,

With heart and hope unbated, The tidings we awaited, That at length burst on Europe's listening ear.

Sebastopol is taken! spread the news till it engender A fear in our numbers, a hope in all enslaved: Till the Czar's proud heart be shaken, in his terror-haunted splendour,

And he own the wrath of Heaven, Embodied in the levin, That scathes where his flag so lately waved.

Sebastopol is taken! as the scorpion pierce by embers Deals death upon itself with suicidal sting: So Moscow's blazing beacon the Muscovite remembers, And in ruin lays the city,

While his wounded scream for pity, As the fire round them draws its hungry ring.

Sebastopol is taken! its stored accumulations For long-planned schemes of conquest in the air are hurld: Or blaze, or stand forlorn, Or to break them or to burn them, Or to noble us turn them.

For the freeing, not the fettering of the world. Sebastopol is taken! Those walls whose teeth of iron, Guarded arsenal and harbour and war-ships, frown no more;

Red tongues of fire unslake the bastions environ, Whose gladsight victors gazing, On Russian hulls a-blazing, And her army to the northward pouring o'er.

Sebastopol is taken! But the work is not completed, While a foot of the Crimea the Czar dares call his own;

While a race with heart to waken under Russian rule is seated; While Georgia Russian wrong holds, And the Baltic has its strongholds, Where the double-headed vulture sits in stone.

Sebastopol is taken! Peace is the cry already From those who cried that cry, ere War's flag was well unfurld;

"No Peace"—say we, The Kraken, though stunn'd, Yet welters, red, With force or subtle action, To fold to their destruction.

The onward-moving nations of the world.—Punch.

AN INVALUABLE QUALITY.—A cutter who advertises extensively in omnibuses, in recommending his table, seems to lay great stress on the fact that "the hands will not shrink with the blades when they are in hot water." We quite agree with the discriminating tradesman giving prominence to this peculiarity; for when a blade is shrunk from, it is when he is in hot water.

TO THE POINT.—That man will carry an unmerciful lance for himself—who is bent on carrying up the Park.

BRIGANDS IN GREECE.

The following is an extract from a letter written in Greece, giving an account of the Brigandage of that country. "The state of affairs in this country, which you perhaps imagine to be one of the best in Europe, but put down by those who know it well to be one of the worst, is getting rather uneasy. I gave you in my last paper the full and true account of the daring brigands outside Athens, in which two of our fellows were near losing their lives, and which showed plainly that the powers of the Greek Government were at a discount. The fact of the brigands' public declaration to their unfortunate prisoners, that they could have cut the officers' throats if they caught them. The occurrence of such an affair to two officers of the way for the active interference of both Ministers at the court, which has been energetically followed up. The owner of the horses has demanded payment from these modern imitators of 'Richard the Third,' which, of course, was politely declined, it being no law of theirs that the steeds bit dust; but, on finding he the ambassador always civil and obliging, he went to hand, and will get him full compensation from the Athenian Government. The position that such an event caused everywhere should have been quite enough to have induced the Government and people to have made most energetic endeavours to seize the bandits and those associated with them. But it shows that there is something of a political character in those plundering parties. The very next day, in the same place, two more carriages were stopped and robbed, and two days after that a similar thing occurred, and yet there is not a soldier to be seen in a mile outside Athens. The despatches from the Greek Government have to be sent under an escort of the officers (in a questionable safeguard at present), three along with them, as it is thought that they behind a hedge, without giving them the opportunity of a fight. In fact, the country is everywhere summarily being flying into Athens. An English miles from the city for years at Catichio (six or eight miles from the city) have come in, being, I suppose, Micala, a Spartan Prince, who is a member of the family of his friendship for the Western Powers, on account of a town event took place the other night, when the brigands actually entered Athens, and robbed an ex-Minister of 2,000 or 3,000 drachmas, and gave notice to the press. Premier, Mavrocordato, that they would do the same to him. He was away until yesterday, but now it will be seen if he can do anything. If affairs go on in this way he can expect there will be a revolution, as either the people, Government, or the army are conniving at it for some purpose to assist the Russian party. It is thought now that these things may be most likely originated and been kept up by the Russians, to bring the Government into disrepute, and to show how powerless and unsupported they are in the country. But they are mistaken, for the Eagle and the Lion who will wander about in night without a reason; as the sun rise and go down there? may be rapidly followed by a bullet. If they have to occupy the capital, on account of the supposition that the Greek troops and people, the most energetic and intelligent regulations will be put in force, which will astonish the nation. Our troops are enraged at these things being permitted in Greece; and if the slightest provocation is given to the reds, the brigands will get such a bayonet as a general castigation that they will never forget it. They pursue the same conduct on the borders of Turkey, and there it is no doubt linked with their ideas of getting up a revolution against the Turks. Perhaps they will escape our strong measures by doing ostensibly something which will satisfy us and the French, who make them fear them in everything."

BREAD RIOTS IN NOTTINGHAM.—During several evenings of the past week crowds of persons have assembled in the Market-place and in the Smith-gate, a public thoroughfare leading into the same, for the purpose of joining in demonstrations that have been celebrated since the fall of Sebastopol. On Friday night the crowd consisted of several thousand persons, and a breach of the peace being apprehended, police officers were sent to disperse them. A number of the most lawless went to the market-place and broke the plate-glass windows of Mr. Annabell, baker. After this the mob proceeded up Derby-road, and attacked the shop of a baker named Saunders, breaking his windows. Finding no opposition there they went to another baker's named Daykin, committing a series of outrages at the shop. The crowd then proceeded towards Radford, a manufacturing village adjoining the town. Here they committed several depredations at the shops of Messrs. Harrison, Cresswell, Palethorpe, &c. A baker, named Wilson, attempted to capture one of the mob while engaged in breaking his windows. He was, however, immediately rescued by his companions. Superintendent Martin, of the county police, and a body of constables were sent out to disperse the crowds, and they at length succeeded in doing so, separating themselves in the county.

Saturday night the magistrates issued orders for a number of special constables to hold themselves in readiness should further violence be attempted; an extra number of the borough police were also sent out, and every means adopted so that a stop might be put to any further outbreaks in the town. The county authorities were also equally vigilant, special constables being sworn in, and the regular police strengthened. Last night the town was perfectly quiet.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON LUDGATE-HILL.—On Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, a respectably dressed aged woman was knocked down by a cart belonging to Messrs. G. Pay and Son, of Grace-street, wine-merchants, on Ludgate-hill, and kerbstone with her head just stepped off the Old Bailey, when she was struck by the shaft of the cart and knocked down, the near wheel passing over her body. She was immediately picked up in a deplorable state, blood oozing from the mouth, and conveyed to St. Bartholomew's hospital. From her age, and the severe nature of the injuries, it is apprehended that the accident will terminate fatally. The driver of the cart was proceeding at a moderate rate, and pulled up immediately he heard the poor creature scream. As a matter of course, he was taken to the station-house in the cart, where the charge was entered against him, but he was liberated on bail.

NEWS.—The word "news" is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective "new." In former times (practically over the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publication of the day the initial letter of the cardinal points of the compass, thus:—

N
E
S
W

imporing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice derived the term "newspaper."

Because it is a plant on which like the thimble-rig;—

At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. Olmsted read a paper "On the Wilmington (U.S.) Gunpowder Explosion of the 31st of May, 1854." Wishing to trace out analogies between the explosion and some phenomena of tornadoes, Prof. Olmsted wrote to Bishop Lee, whose house was destroyed, and received in answer, from his son, some interesting facts. The cause of the explosion does not appear, but appears to have been one of the men working by the side of their team, who was struck by the phenomena were surprising. A splinter from a wooden blind was blown through an inch board, making as smooth a hole as if pointed with steel. The nails were often displaced. The shoes were torn off the horses' feet, castors from furniture, and hinges from doors, and a wagon-tire was torn off and straightened, and one piece left on a hill a quarter of a mile off. Windows were destroyed for the distance of more than a mile. Those near the spot were burst in, those further off had their windows burst in, the others not. Those further off were all burst out. An piano near the spot was little injured; one *loosed*, further off, was broken open and nearly ruined. The effect on the animal system was to produce a sense of suffocation. First, and afterwards soreness of the throat, or even hemipneusy. Many persons were carried some feet from the spot. A man on horseback was lifted out of the saddle and dropped into it again. But the most enormous effect was exhibited by three depressions where the wagons had stood. The one under the wagon was ten feet by five, and three feet deep. It appeared that the earth (macadamized) had not been so much as condensed. Professor Olmsted knew of no other historical instance, even in the great explosion of 1794, of greater power. He estimated that the explosion of 1854 was two millions of pounds of powder exploded.

THE BANKRUPT BANKERS.

On Wednesday *William Strahan, Robert Makin Bates, and Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.*, were placed at the bar before Mr. JARVIS, for final examination, charged with feloniously disposing of a large quantity of foreign securities, lodged with them for safe keeping as bankers.

Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Parry appeared for Mr. Bates.

Mr. Bodkin, in opening the case, said there were five witnesses in different banking houses—namely Metcalf, Stafford, Potter, Mitchell, and Franklin—in attendance; and as their absence from business to-day would occasion some inconvenience, he proposed merely to call those gentlemen, and intimate to them that their presence would be required next week. The different gentlemen were then called, and directed to attend, as Mr. Bodkin desired.

The witnesses, Dr. Griffith, Wiley, Boyes, Pelly, Young, Moore, and Hill were then bound over to appear at the next session at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Burnard, a stockbroker, residing at 69, Lombard-street, corrected his deposition, which stated that in 1854 he purchased Dutch stock for the defendants; it ought to be that he effected a loan on Dutch stock for the bank on the application of Sir John Paul, to the amount of thirty thousand pounds, in consequence of Dutch 2½ per cents.

Mr. Bodkin said the state of the case was now so far advanced, that to-day he should ask for a committal.

The first witness called was

Mr. Bell, the official assignee to the fiat, who deposed that on the 16th of June, some days after the fiat, he went to the banking-house, and Mr. Strahan informed him that the bonds of Dr. Griffith would not be forthcoming. He thought the word sold was used. The conversation took place in the parlour behind the shop. Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates were present. As official assignee he took possession of the money. He asked Mr. Strahan if there was a book in which the securities were entered? Mr. Strahan and Mr. Bates looked at each other, but made no answer. Sir John Paul, he thought, was walking about the house. Some Dutch Bonds came into his possession, but they were docketed, and they had been delivered to the parties to whom they belonged.

Mr. Parry—Was Mr. Bates present in the parlour when the conversation took place?

Mr. Bell said he was not sure that he was there at the precise moment the conversation took place between him and Mr. Strahan. He did not take part in the conversation.

Mr. Jardine said it was immaterial. No jury in the world, or any man of common sense, would think that Mr. Bates was not cognisant of the purpose of the conversation.

Mr. Charles Peppercorn was then called, and added to his previous evidence that the cheques produced for the amount of £8,231. 13s. 8d., dated in Sept., were those given by him. The witness, on being asked for the order, stated that he had no such book. On being shown a certain book, he said the entries in it were in his hand-writing; he made the entry which he had just seen, at the banking house of the prisoner. It was an order to purchase for Dr. Griffiths 2000l. Dutch Bonds; the numbers of the bonds purchased were, 3733, 460, 378, 459, 458, 457. This purchase was effected about the 20th January. Subsequently he purchased some more Dutch bonds, among which was one numbered 38148. On June 29, 1854, he received another order of 50,000 Dutch florins, 21 per cent., and also another purchase of 10,000 Dutch 2½ per cents., on the 8th of July, 1854. The writing, "The Rev. John Griffith" upon the bought note of this transaction was Mr. Bates'.

Mr. Parry—Where did you get that note from?

Dr. Griffith stated that it was sent to him by the bankers in answer to his letter directing them to purchase some Dutch bonds on his account.

Mr. Parry—(handing the document to Mr. Bates)—asked him whether the words were written by him?

Mr. Bates answered in the affirmative.

Mr. John Hill, of 3, Bartholomew-lane, was then called, and stated that the purchases of certain Dutch Stock was made for Dr. Griffith, to upwards of 5000l., and duly delivered to the bank of Strahan, Paul & Co.

Mr. Bodkin testified that he had seen all the witnesses he proposed calling witness to the purchase of these bonds, and he should now call witnesses to prove the receipt of the dividends arising on these bonds by the bank of Strahan, Paul & Co.

James Allen, 22, Cloudsley-square, Islington, formerly a clerk in the bank of Strahan, Paul and Co., stated that up to the end of 1853 it was his duty to cut off the coupons. The list produced was made out by him. It was a list of the coupons due from the Dutch bonds, upon which the bank received the dividends, and among the dividends so received, some were credited to Dr. Griffith. The witness then proceeded to explain the various entries in the books of the bank with regard to the sums credited to Dr. Griffith. The whole of the entries to which he had referred were not in his hand-writing. The entries to which he had referred as not to have been in his hand-writing were

Mr. Joseph Sirin's son, Beattie was then called, and stated that he was a clerk in the Temple-bar branch of the Westminster Bank. He had been a clerk in the house of Strahan and Co., and he had received some coupons from Mr. Allen, upon which he obtained the dividends. An entry in the pass-book of 1171. 14s. 2d. to the account of Dr. Griffith was made by him. It was dated the 1st of March, and was for six months' dividend of Danish 5 per cent. stock.

Mr. Bodkin said he did not mean to trouble the magistrate with any further evidence, and he should therefore ask the magistrate to commit the whole of the prisoners for trial.

Mr. Parry, on the part of Mr. Bates, said that there was not the slightest evidence against Mr. Bates, and therefore he submitted that he ought to be discharged from custody.

Mr. Jardine said, he could not acquiesce in the application of Mr. Parry. He should therefore commit the whole of the prisoners for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Beattie stated that he was director of the National Life Assurance Co., King William-street. He recollected that Sir J. Paul called upon him in the year 1853, and wanted to raise a loan of 20,000l.; but the society not being able to lend money on foreign stocks, he recommended him to the Stock Exchange.

In March, 1854, Sir John called upon him again, and wanted a loan of a similar amount upon foreign securities. There being then some difficulty, Sir John said that the stocks might be sold, and the securities were then subsequently sold by Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, and realised the sum of 12,214. 5s. He gave the money he had received to Sir John Paul, as he had engaged to dispose of the bond for him.

Mr. Thomas Allen, lately a clerk in the bank of Strahan and Co., but now residing at No. 3, Cook's Cottages, Hampstead, stated that the entry in the day-book on the 1st of March was in his hand-writing. It was for 1211l. received as dividends on Dutch Stock. On that day Dr. Griffith was credited with the sum.

Mr. Logan, also formerly a clerk in the service of the prisoners, produced the credit of Dr. Griffith on the 30th of October of 1411. 5s., on account of six months' dividend on Dutch Stock, was in his hand-writing.

Mr. Bodkin said, by the evidence he had produced, he had proved that the coupons due on Dr. Griffith's stock had been received by the bank, and by the evidence of Mr. Savory, who had paid the money to the clerks of Strahan and Co., he thought that part of the case was complete, and he should now call Mr. Alex. Rastin.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. BODKIN and a Bench of Magistrates.)
Charles Aubrey was indicted for stealing a watch, value 54s., the property of William Garnier, from his person.

On the 12th of May last the prosecutor, a furrier, living in Smith-street, Westminster, was being drunk with different women, and late in the evening he was in the company of a prostitute, whom he accompanied to a coffee-house, where they had some gin. She snatched his watch and ran away, and as he was pursuing her the prisoner put out his leg and threw him down, and then got away himself. He met a policeman, and related all this, and suspecting that the prisoner had got to the top of a house in Snow-hill-street, he went up the stairs, and the prosecutor got through the trap-door. He walked about the roof of searching in the darkness for the prisoner, when unfortunately he stepped over the parapet, and fell to the ground, a depth of nearly forty feet, severely fracturing his arm and shoulder. A man named Davis and a woman he cohabited with were in bed in the house, and they were woken up by the falling of the prisoner falling in upon them. They got up in consequence, and on going to the passage they heard a female voice say, "Oh, my God, my God!" to which a man replied, "All right." They were it was the prisoner who said, "all right." This was just before the prosecutor fell from the roof. Hearing a noise Davis went out to see what occasioned it, and he found the prosecutor insensible on the ground, and assisted a policeman to remove him to the hospital, where he lay in so dangerous a state that it was thought necessary for the magistrate to attend and take his depositions. He remained there 18 weeks, and the prisoner had been in custody all that time awaiting his trial. The prosecutor was positive as to the prisoner's identity.

Mr. Ribton, for the prisoner, urged that his identity was not sufficiently proved, and called two witnesses, who attempted to prove an alibi.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and several former convictions were proved against him.

Mr. Bodkin sentenced him to six years' penal servitude.

James Alfred, collector in the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, was indicted for having embezzled various sums of money which he had received as their servant.

The prisoner admitted the receipt of the money, and that he had not accounted to the company for it, but denied the felonious appropriation. He made a claim of 31. a-week for wages, whereas when he was engaged by Mr. Mosely, the general manager, he was informed that he was in no case to exceed 30s. a-week, and when he appropriated these sums the matter of his wages had not been settled, and he had received money from the treasurer on account of wages, which seemed to be the practice with new clerks before the exact amount of their pay was fixed. He urged that his expenses were considerable, and that he should not have had occasion to keep back the money if the company had regularly paid him his wages, which he considered ought to be at least 31. a-week. For some time he had been waiting a settlement with the company, but could not obtain one, and they now charged him with embezzlement.

Mr. Bodkin, in summing up, said the prisoner could not have considered himself entitled to 31. a-week when Mr. Mosely told him that his wages would not exceed 30s., and it was his duty as a servant to account for the money he received.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to be kept in custody for two months' hard labour.

Herbert Templeman and Mathilde Schwendler Collett pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a common brothel in Newman-street.

It was stated that possession of the house had been given to the parties, and that they had directed the prosecution, would be satisfied by the defendants entered into recognizances to appear for judgment when called upon.

The Court made an order to that effect, and the defendants were discharged.

John Marshall was brought up for judgment. He was convicted on Thursday last of stealing a number of articles from a furnished house, No. 3, Eccleston-terrace, and he was sentenced to 240l. fine.

Mr. Parry said it was stated on the trial that the prisoner had done the same thing in Berners-street, but the person who could prove that was not now in town, so the Court would take it that no such statement had been made.

Mr. Bodkin said it was clear to him that the prisoner was a person to whom the word "swindler" would apply. The sentence was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 12 calendar months.

William Lee was also brought up for judgment. He had pleaded guilty of stealing a pocket-book, containing 115l. in notes from the pocket of a gentleman in Oxford-street, and it was represented that he was a man of means and respectability, and was formerly a merchant at New Orleans. Several witnesses were called, who gave him a high character. The address they gave for him proved to be false, and no real account could be given of his whereabouts, and he was remanded two men went to the address the witnesses had given as the prisoner's, and asked the person who lived there to say it was Mr. Lee's residence, and that he was a respectable man, if any one called to enquire, as a Mr. Lee was in trouble for as-aunting a policeman, and had given that address, so that his friends should not know of the scrape he had got into.

Mr. Bodkin said the inquiries which had been made had been very unfavourable result, both as regarded the prisoner and his witnesses. They spoke of a man of a person who had been picking pockets in Oxford-street that it struck him as very singular, and it proved that they had attempted to foist falsehood upon the Court, and he had little doubt that they were not unacquainted with such transactions as had brought the prisoner to that bar. He should have the circumstances placed in the hands of the proper person, to see if there would be sufficient evidence to bring a charge of conspiring to persons who had given evidence in the prisoner's favour. The sentence was that the prisoner be kept in penal servitude for six years.

(Before Mr. WITHAM.)

John Kirby was indicted for stealing 70 pieces of lead the property of Messrs. Cubitt and Co., builders, in Gray's-in-road.

The prisoner was a carrier in the service of the prosecutor, and on the 14th of last month he had to convey a load of old lead from Uxbridge-house to their premises, and on the way he sent a woman to sell that which he was charged with stealing at a marine store shop in Cleveland-street. The person in charge of the shop refused to buy it, and the woman went away, leaving it there. Shortly afterwards the prisoner called for the lead, and he was given into custody.

The jury found him guilty, and Mr. Witham sentenced him to hard labour for six months.

John Harding and George Thompson were indicted for assaulting Police-constable Leonard D.

It appeared that on the 14th August, about 10 in the morning, the prisoners were knocking at a public-house door in Portman-market to get gin, when the prosecutor desired them to desist, and go away. They would not do so, and he laid hold of Harding, who immediately struck him on the face with a large flint stone, and Thompson struck him with a bottle. The blow with the stone inflicted a rather severe wound, and the prosecutor was unable to attend to his duty for some days.

The jury found the prisoners guilty of a common assault, and Mr. Witham sentenced Harding to four months', and Thompson to three months' imprisonment.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Triumphant Success.—THIS EVENING and during the week, PROFESSOR ANDERSON, the Great Wizard of the North. Houses thronged to the ceiling. Applauding unceasingly. Lower and higher illustrations of Spirit Rapping and the Mystic Communications from every part of the house have excited a sensation beyond anything ever attempted in a theatre. Magic and Mystery, in 12 acts, with change of a scene for every act. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7 acts, with change of scene. The public are respectfully informed that early attendance at the doors are essential, in order to obtain a good seat, and procure a share of the Wizard's Gifts, which, this week, will be increased in plenitude. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Wizard's Gifts, and the Wizard's Power, in 7